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A New Species of *Paederopsis* from Arizona (Coleoptera; Staphylinidae)

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The purpose of this paper is to describe a new species of a genus of Staphylinidae previously unrecorded from the United States and to reclassify this genus into the proper subfamily.

***Paederopsis gloydii* new species**

Head. Shaped as in Figure 1 ; surface smooth and shiny; dorsal tentorial pits between the eyes ; dorsal chaetotaxy as shown ; ventral chaetotaxy negligible, except for 2 macrosetae located along the posterior border of each eye and a few microsetae scattered on the surface of the postgenae. Antennae inserted on the anterior margin which has folded over so that the insertion is ventral instead of dorsal. Antennae 11-segmented ; antennomeres 4-10 subequal in length ; segment 11 equal in width to 10, but $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as long; segments 1 and 3 equal in length, but 1 is twice as wide as 3 at its base ; segment 2 equal in length, but slightly narrower than 4. Mouthparts situated ventrally. Mandibles (Fig. 4) approximately symmetrical, except that the apical tooth of the right mandible is 0.04 mm. shorter than the left and lacks the vestige of the fifth tooth ; the row of setae on the posteromesal edge resembles a vestige of a prostheca. Maxilla symmetrical with a 4-segmented palpi as in Figure 2 ; the very small 4th segment is especially notable. Labium with 4-segmented palpi as in Figure 5 ; the fourth segment is very small and is practically invisible in non-cleared specimens. Labrum bilobed as in Figure 3. Gula entire.

Pronotum. Shaped as in Figure 1 ; surface smooth and shiny; dorsal chaetotaxy as shown ; ventral chaetotaxy limited to 2 microsetae situated on the posteromesal edge of the prosternite. Prosternite does

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not attain the hypomera behind the coxal fossae ; coxal fossae also not closed by independent sclerotization. Prothoracic leg as shown in Figure 6 ; femora expanded on both sides of the distal ends to form a double flap into which part of the tibia can be folded in repose; dotted line (Fig. 6) indicates the ventral portion of this flap. Microsetae scattered on the leg as shown ; in addition the legs are covered with a fine vestiture of yellow setae. Tarsi 5-segmented.

Meso- and Metathorax. Chaetotaxy of venter limited to a few microsetae scattered irregularly over the metasternite. Elytra as in Figure 1 ; chaetotaxy fully illustrated ; elytra viewed from the side appear to have three rows of setae, one of large setae between two rows of smaller setae. It should be noted, that the macrosetae are all movable and will be pointing anteriorly in some specimens and posteriorly in others. Mesothoracic and metathoracic legs as in Figures 7 and 8 metathoracic legs with ctenidia on both sides of distal ends of tibiae ; femoral expansions and vestiture as stated for the prolegs. Tarsi 5-segmented.

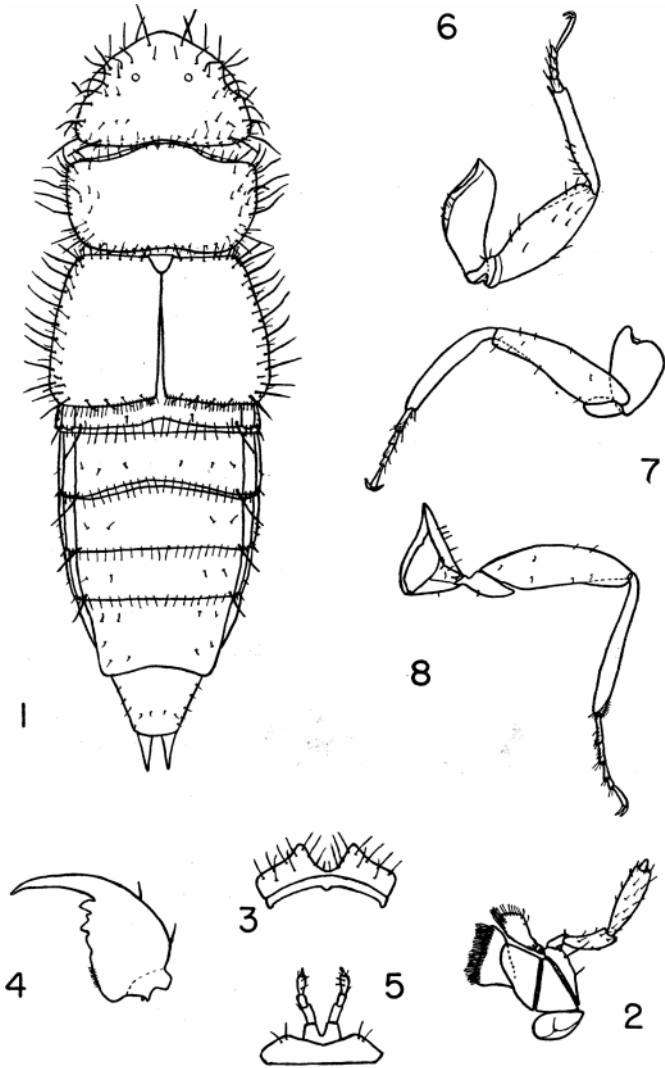
Abdomen. Tergal chaetotaxy as shown in Figure 1 ; chaetotaxy of tergite 2 (not shown) limited to 1 macroseta and 1 microseta on each posterolateral edge. Two pairs of paratergites on each of segments 3-6 ; one pair on segment 7 ; none on 8 or 9 ; chaetotaxy of paratergites fully illustrated in Figure 1. Segment 9 consists entirely of 2 valvulae. Sternites 3-6 have a row of setae on the posterior edge similar to those on the posterior edges of the tergites. Sternite 7 with 4 setae on the lateral edges, a row on the posterior edge, and a row of eight midway between the sternal suture and the posterior edge ; sternite 8 with the same basic pattern of seven, but with a few more setae scattered irregularly between the rows. In addition to the chaetotaxy already described and shown, the entire abdomen is covered with a fine vestiture of yellow setae. Intersegmental membranes with rectangular reticulations.

General: Color reddish brown. Overall length 5-6 mm.

Table of Specific Measurements (mm.)

Head length	0.6 -0.69
Head width	0.9 -0.98
Neck width	0.2 -0.31
Pronotum length	0.6 -0.62
Pronotum width	1.0 -1.06
Elytra length	0.7 -0.77

Holotype. 1 from Wickenburg, Maricopa Co., Arizona. VIII :17 :1950. Light Trap, H. K. Gloyd coll. In the collection of the Chicago Natural History Museum.



Explanation of Figures

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|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1. Dorsal aspect of whole animal. | 5. Labium, ventral aspect. |
| 2. Right maxilla, ventral aspect. | 6. Left prothoracic leg, ventral aspect. |
| 3. Labrum, dorsal aspect. | 7. Right mesothoracic leg, ventral aspect. |
| 4. Left mandible, ventral aspect. | 8. Left metathoracic leg, ventral aspect. |

Paratypes. 2 from the same locality collected VIII :20:1950 and VIII :28:1951 by H. K. Gloyd. One in the collection of the Chicago Natural History Museum and one (dissected) in the collection of the author. All of the specimens were presented to the museum by Dr. Orlando Park.

Remarks. This species is easily distinguished from *Paederopsis myrmecophila* Wasmann (1912 :99, Fig. 16, 16a, b, and c) by the shape and proportions of the pronotum. *Paederopsis myrmecophila* has a subquadrate pronotum which is longer than the head, while *P. gloydi* has the anterior edge of the pronotum arcuate and its size is slightly shorter than the head. The type locality of *P. myrmecophila* is Joinville, Santa Catharina, Brazil.

Wasmann (*loc. cit.*) assigned this genus to the subfamily Staphylininae on the basis of the antennal insertion. However, as Blackwelder (1936) pointed out, the antennal insertion is morphologically the same in both the Paederinae and the Staphylininae. On the basis of such characters as rectangular reticulations of the intersegmental membranes, the extremely small size of the fourth segment of the maxillary palpi, and the shape of the bilobed labrum, it is here reassigned to the Paederinae. It can be keyed out in Blackwelder's paper (1939) by adding the following third alternative to couplet 21 (p. 97)

Head devoid of punctures, with a margin of large setae . . .

Paederopsis.

The above description differs in one important generic character from the description given by Wasmann (*loc. cit.*) . Wasmann states that the labial palpi are 3-segmented, and of course I have shown four. As stated above, the fourth segment is extremely small and cannot be seen on dry specimens. The figure given by Wasmann is that of an uncleared specimen, and so it is believed that when the species is re-examined, it will have four.

P. myrmecophila was taken from a colony of *Solenopsis geminata*, F., but since *P. gloydi* was taken in light traps, it is impossible to be certain that it is a myrmecophile. It is, though, a highly modified form and might eventually be found in Arizona ant nests.

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